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ALL THE NEWS TAKE
THE REFLECTOR.

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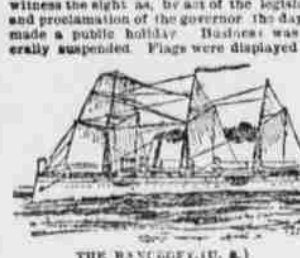
NAVAL REVIEW.

Great International Display of
Warships.

RAIN SPOILS THE MANEUVERS.

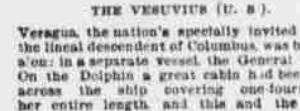
The Review Deferred Until the Afternoon
—Description of the Scene, Saluting
the President, Penetration
of the Ships.

New York, April 23.—The international naval review in honor of the achievements of Christopher Columbus celebrated yesterday, despite a dreary downpour of rain, in a demonstration more remarkable in many respects than any of the kind ever recorded in history. The post of honor being the warships of the civilized nations, was given to the apparently unassuming reproductions of the Columbus caravels, Santa Maria, Pinta and Nina, which were anchored up near the Battery, and formed practically the turning point of the review. The contrast of four centuries of naval development could not have been more strongly marked.



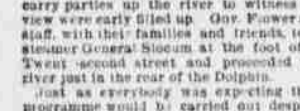
THE COLUMBUS CARAVELS.

The line of vessels drawn up for review by the president was over three miles in length, stretching in two columns from the foot of Twenty-third street to about Nineteenth street. The foreign vessels were most of them stationed on the New York side of the Hudson river, and the American fleet with the German, Dutch and Argentine cruisers, occupied the New Jersey side. The ships were anchored 50 yards apart and a space of 40 yards was left between the two columns.



THE VERMONT (U. S.).

Thousands of visitors poured into the city to witness the sight as, by the legislature and proclamation of the governor, the day was made a public holiday. Banners were generally suspended. Flags were displayed from the ships of France, Spain, Brazil and Argentina simultaneously hoisted colors and dressed ship, while the others hoisted the American flag but did not dress ship until 11 o'clock because of the rain. At 1 o'clock the steam launches of the American men-of-war were dropped and manned ready to go to the assistance of the patrol boats should any intruders seek to pass through the line.



THE VERMONT (U. S.).

Veragua, the nation's specially invited guest, the lineal descendant of Columbus, was brought along in a separate vessel. The General McGe. On the Dolphin a great cabin had been built across the ship, and the entire length of her entire length, and this and the other cabin had been recently decorated.



THE VERMONT (U. S.).

One of the most striking features of the night was the forenoon looking condition of many of the beautiful decorations of buildings throughout the city. The water soaked building was as dull as lead, and the lights above and the flame on the house tops floated heavily in the still breeze.



VIEW OF THE GREAT NAVAL PARADE FROM SHADY SIDE'S HEIGHTS.
THE SPECTACULAR PAGEANT IN NORTH RIVER, NEW YORK. THE PRELUDE TO THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

JACK TARS.

Parade of American and Foreign
Seamen in New York.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND SUGGESTS IT.

Led by United States Marines and Blue
Jackets—Followed by the British,
Dutch, French, Russians, Ger-
mans and Italians.

New York, April 23.—Remarkable as was the gathering of foreign men-of-war in the harbor here, to participate in the naval review, still more remarkable was the spectacle presented yesterday when the uniformed forces of foreign nations marched through the streets. Not since the British evacuated New York has such an occurrence been witnessed here, and in no country but this is such an occurrence possible. With muskets at their shoulders and small arms by their sides, the foreigners marched down Broadway—Russians, Britons, Germans, Spaniards, Frenchmen and Italians in file after file, with their own officers commanding and with their own bands playing. American marines and blue jackets preceded them and national guardsmen followed in their rear. To President Cleveland was largely due this unique and unparalleled display, he having requested the foreign commanders to allow the parade.

The whole of the first brigade New York national guard and the naval reserve had also been ordered out. The latter had been on duty on the water Thursday, while their evolutions were limited to the narrow decks of tugboats yesterday they made a better showing on parade, and besides they had the naval militia of Massachusetts as their guests.

Stands had been erected along all the streets of the parade and many handsome decorations were to be seen.

The proceedings were managed by Gen. Louis Fitzgerald of the New York State National guard, and Commander J. W. Miller, of the naval reserve, acting under the direction of Adm. Thayer and the committee of 100 citizens appointed by the mayor.

Ten o'clock was the hour for forming the line, and the formation was on Forty-second street from the West Street ferry extending toward Sixth avenue.

Gov. Flower rode at the head of the procession after a platoon of mounted police, which cleared the way. He was followed by details from the United States army and engineer corps. Then came the officers in carriages, escorted by officers of the American navy.

Following the carriages came the first division consisting of United States sailors and marines. Commander White was chief of brigade and Capt. W. Spicer commander of the marines. These were from the Charleston, Chicago, Yorktown, Concord and Philadelphia, marching in the order named in their dress uniforms, and led by the marine band. In the second and third and fourth divisions were the United States blue jackets from all the United States ships in port.

The second division contained the sailors of the visiting fleets and the marines of Great Britain and Holland. First came the troops of Great Britain—450 all told. Capt. Hamilton, of the Blake, was in charge. The marines wore red jackets, blue trousers, with a narrow red stripe down the side, and black helmets topped with gilt. The band from the Blake led them. The artillerymen wore black jackets, blue trousers with a wide red stripe down the side and little caps with a yellow band under the chin. The blue jackets wore the regulation blue sailor shirt open low at the neck. Blue trousers very tight at the hips and very wide at the ankle and light straw hats. All marched with precision. They were cheered as they passed the reviewing stands and wherever they wheeled to turn a corner.

Following the British came Argentina's representatives from the Nuevo de Julio. They were less than 100 in number and wore dark blue shirts with braid on the collar and blue trousers. The officers wore long blue coats, blue trousers and caps with long front pieces.

The Russian vessels sent 350 men and fifteen officers, the battalion in charge of Com. Stenun and in three companies. The band from the Beynda accompanied them. The uniform was of blue with white and blue striped shirts and white caps, on the bands of which was the name in Russian of the ship to which they were attached. The men

THE TORNADOES.

A Peculiarity in the Oklahoma
Visitation.

AT LEAST FOUR STORMS AT ONCE.

LITTLE OR NO RAINFALL, BUT HEAVY HAIL-
stones Revived List of Killed and
Injured A Call for
Help.

NORMAN, Okla., April 23.—April 23, 1893, will long be remembered by the citizens of Oklahoma as a cyclone day. It has developed that no less than four separate and distinct cyclones, or tornadoes, were running at or nearly the same time in as many different localities. Probably the most destructive was that one which passed through the north central portion of this (Cleveland) county. The extent of this blow was more far-reaching than at first reported. Instead of going to pieces on the divide north of town, it only contracted and proceeded with equally destructive force but with less volume into the Pottawatomie country, passing north of Tecumseh where it gradually vanished. A correspondent has followed the track of the "desperado" from start to finish and after attempting to describe its full effect will be compelled to plead paucity of words. A full and correct list of the killed and those who have been injured are here given:

Killed.—Signe of the O'Connor family, including John O'Connor and wife, their four children, two grand-children and daughter-in-law, Mrs. J. T. O'Connor; Miss Annie Heldens, Mr. and Mrs. M. Maroney, James Maroney, Owen Rooney, H. C. Clemens, D. E. Hanks, wife and two children, two men and little girl at Johnson's ranch, Chickasaw nation; Andy Penryhouse and daughter Pearl, 4 years old.

Injured.—Mrs. Penryhouse and five children, fatally; two children of J. M. Stoves, near Pott Line; one of Mr. Baldwin's daughters, seriously; Rev. J. M. Corn, ribs hurt; Pat O'Malley, W. S. Britt and child, John Doyle Saunders family, two Maroney children, Mrs. S. Weeks, J. M. Stoves' family, J. M. Daniels, Mrs. Burnett, Mr. Chitten and wife, Felix Hughes and wife and child, M. Calvert and wife.

There are many more slightly hurt. In fact, very few in the direct track of the cyclone escaped injury except where dugouts were resorted to for safety. The country being new, neighbors hardly knew each other and names are hard to procure. Yet the list of dead and seriously injured may be relied upon as substantially correct.

There was hardly a house visited along the edge of the cyclone track but which contained some injured person being taken care of by kind neighbors. There was little or no rain accompanying the wind, but hailstones fell with such force as to kill stock, and one or two children are reported as having been killed by hailstones. Even after the storm had passed no rain fell. In many places some of wheat and oats were stripped as bare as Kansas City's streets, and the track of this mighty monster can only be likened to the sub-channels of the Big Muddy after a mighty overflow, storm-swept, with debris scattered everywhere.

Dead animals form no small part of it. Household goods broken to atoms, beds and clothing whirled to pieces, every conceivable thing from a copper cent to a threshing machine. Great logs of wood and iron castings were carried miles and deposited in other men's fields; great rolls of bedding are everywhere. Horses, cattle and pigs swapped paws, and pork probably went higher than ever known before. In all there are more than 100 houses of this county completely wrecked, some of considerable value, others of less, but all equally valuable when leaving the losers in the same homeless condition. The poor family with a two-room shanty lost as much as the well-to-do farmer with his ten-room house, as it was his all. It is useless to enumerate those who lost their homes, for there are many that will be isolated from the more fortunate ones. This is shown by the action of the business men of Norman, who met last night and subscribed \$2,000, and issued a call for relief. The committee is composed of the best known men of the city and all contributions sent to D. W. Margart, postmaster, or T. J. J. Wiggins, cashier State bank, will be appreciated. Owing to the late frost this season and the prevailing drought, which was not even broken by the cyclone, the farmers

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

UNSETTLED.

Business Not in So Satisfactory a State.

COMPLAINTS OF POOR COLLECTIONS.

The Weather and Financial Uncertainties Combined Act Disastrously.—Hus-
—Business Failures In-
crease.

New York, April 23.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: President Cleveland's decision about the redemption of legal tender, all admit, has created what threatened to become a serious disturbance. Reports from all parts of the country indicate that trade has been much retarded by bad weather and unsettled money markets, and complaints of poor collections are general. At Pittsburgh iron is in bad condition, but the glass trade is fair and trade in hardware very good. Business in Cleveland is very good, but lake freights are demoralized and manufactured iron active but lower. At Cincinnati the weather and money markets are depressing, but the tobacco trade is good. Money and collections are slow at Indianapolis and Detroit.

Chicago reports decreased wholesale trade and collections behind hand, retail trade and construction work being retarded by the weather, and building material below last fall's prices. The demand for money is heavy and banks are conservative. No improvement is seen at Milwaukee, and St. Paul reports nothing retarded by the weather and collections poor. At Sioux City no panic resulted from the heavy bank failures, and at Omaha trade is very active, but retarded at St. Joseph by bad weather. Business is fair at Kansas City with cattle stronger, but trade is quiet at Denver. At St. Louis jobbing trade is very good, collections fair and money in greater demand. Southern orders are small, but cotton seed is in demand for replanting.

At points in Tennessee trade is generally sluggish and collections small, at Montgomery and at Atlanta some improvement is seen, but at Charleston trade is dull. New Orleans reports a fair trade with especial activity in real estate and building materials, but there and at most other southern points collections are slow.

Distribution of products to consumers falls short of expectations. The failure of the Pennsylvania Steel Co. causes much depression and makes it harder for other iron concerns to obtain accommodations. Trade in pig iron is waiting, and consumption of manufactured products does not encourage hope of better prices, though in plates there is more inquiry from shipyards and in bar, from car builders. Structural iron is in demand throughout the country, but at low prices. Copper has declined, contracts with consumers at 11 cents for late being reported. Tin is weaker at 20.6 and lead at 4.65 cents. Cotton is an eighth lower on sales of 300,000 bales, in spite of reported injuries, pressure of active stocks being felt as money tightens. Corn has risen a cent and pork 41 cent barrel, and the speculations at Chicago seem to have cooled with the bad weather, which delays farming operations. Even wheat is a quarter of a cent higher than a week ago, with sales of 50,000,000 bushels here, though receipts at the west are still heavy and shipments by lake enormous. Produce exports have improved a little, but for the month all exports from New York are still much behind last year's, while imports here show an increase of \$2,000,000. This state of foreign trade is still the cause of danger to the money market, which no action of the administration, however wise, can entirely remove.

The business failures occurring throughout the country the last seven days number 235, as compared with totals of 205 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 215.

Four keepers who were on duty at the time of the escape of Pallister and Noble from Sing Sing have been indicted from the series. Nothing definite has been heard as yet from the escaped murderers.

A. A. Willoughby, of Hutchinson, member of the Kansas board of pardons, is dead. He was a prominent politician and a well-known man.

Denver, Colo., April 23.—The Denver & Rio Grande leaders announced a further cut in the rate from Colorado to Chicago via the Missouri Pacific and 25 to the Missouri river. This starts the war with a vengeance.

The Tennessee legislature took a vote on the silver resolution, passing it by a vote of 35 for free coinage, and 40 against the opposition coming largely from California and Missouri.

Nine log rollers were killed by the breaking of a jam at Mcminn, Mich.

At Pratt City, Ala., during a severe thunderstorm Mrs. Tate went to a window to close it, when lightning struck the house. Only two panes of glass were shattered, but the woman was killed.

An American named Charles W. Henderson is reported by his Mexican companion to have been killed by a gunshot in the southwest part of Chihuahua, Mex. An investigation has been ordered.

The race journey at Boston, Ind., ended in the victory of Lander over Showalter. Ten games were played, Lander winning 6 and Showalter 2, drawn 2.

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